WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 APRIL 1992

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

COME TO GALA APRIL 24TH AT BOB LYON'S COUNTRY STORE

Friday, April 24th at Bob Lyons' Country Store,
4300 Morgan near corner of Carpenter Road
5:30 to 7:30 p.m. ***Special events will begin at 6:30***

This is the GALA that the Society has planned to help raise funds toward the completion of the **Museum on Main Street**. The committee has gathered many, many items for auction — you received a list in the invitation you received recently. There will be a strolling musician, and The Moveable Feast will provide refreshments.

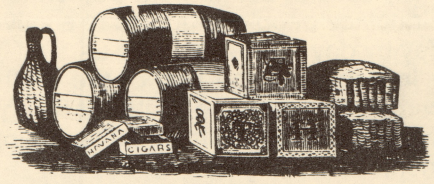
THE AUCTION: there are a couple dozen items that will be auctioned off in rapid succession. A complete list with additional descriptions will be posted at the **County Goes Country GALA.** Plan to bid your hearts out for the three pair of UM football tickets donated by our host, Bob Lyons. There is something for everyone. Come, have fun!

THE RAFFLE: There will be three prizes. The **First / Grand Prize** has been donated by Liz and Gary Elling: a *one-week stay* at their townhouse-style condo ***at The Homestead***, near Glen Arbor on the Leelanau Peninsula, about 300 miles northwest of Ann Arbor.

The condo is two-bedroom, two-bath and sleeps 5-7 in the Wilderness section of The Homestead. It features a fully-equipped kitchen, cable color television, washer/dryer, and private deck overlooking the Crystal River. It is a short, flat walk to the Lake Michigan beach. You will enjoy Glen Arbor, Sleeping Bear Bay, and the Crystal River, as well as handy access to the thousands of acres in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. The Homestead is Michigan's premier freshwater resort where you can enjoy the outdoors year-round: water sports, hiking, jogging, skiing, and spectacular scenery. It is located 5.5 hours north from Ann Arbor.

SIGNATURE QUILT: The University of Michigan Faculty Women's Club Quilting Section has donated the materials and handiwork for a signature quilt for the **Museum on Main Street.** Susan Hickey has organized this tremendous gift to us and will be on hand at the GALA to help contributors autograph strips on the quilt which will sell from $10 to $25, depending on size. There are around 160 strips available. Plan to record your name on a strip for posterity. *What a way to honor your children's names!*

DOOR PRIZES: Every guest will be given a door prize ticket upon arrival. There are more than a dozen fun items that you will be able to win — *if your ticket is drawn.*



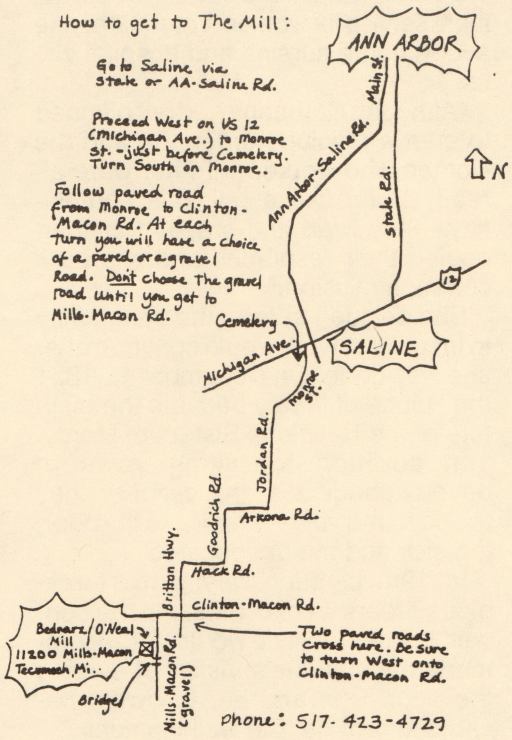
PRESIDENT'S-PAST-PRESIDENT'S CORNER

ANNUAL MEETING MAY 13 AT MACON CREEK MILL; BOOK SIGNING, JUNE BUS TRIP, GARDEN WALK COMING

Did you see the large half-page thank you ad in the Sunday, March 8th edition of the *Ann Arbor NEWS?* It was a contribution to the Washtenaw County Historical Society from the NEWS. We are most grateful for their donation.

The Society's April General Meeting will be held at the Cobblestone Farm in joint **Celebration of Spring** and their dedication of the barn on Sunday, April 26th. The festivities will be day-long and we will join in the ribbon-cutting ceremony at 1:00 p.m. ***WCHS members - please note the change from our usual meeting time.*** The Honorable Liz Brater, mayor of Ann Arbor, will cut the ribbon to the newly finished barn.

The Society will have a display of antique tools, will have our Museum Shop items available for sale, and, as a special treat, Professor Louis William Doll will be our guest and will autograph copies of his newly pub



Continued on page 6.

VCR POINT DRIVE NOW STANDS AT 49 PERCENT

Readers turned in 1,020 more points for a new total of 8,133 or more than 49 percent of those needed for WCHS to earn a video cassette recorder by collecting points when they eat at Knapp's Restaurants.

Anyone who eats at any Knapp's Restaurant can get a yellow point slip from the cashier each time with one point for each dollar spent.

Please keep collecting points and give or send to Alice Ziegler, 537 Riverview Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. Information: 663-8826.

CERTIFICATE OFFERED

Hand-lettered certificates are offered free of charge, framed if desired, by WCHS to organizations for milestone anniversaries. Information: 663-8826.

NOW CATHERINE MCAULEY HEALTH SERVICE

GROWTH, CHANGE KEYNOTE ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL STORY

The roots of the local St. Joseph Mercy Hospital extend back across the ocean to Dublin, Ireland, in 1778.

The story of the hospital and how it came to be part of the burgeoning Catherine McAuley Health service (CMHS) of today was introduced to the March WCHS audience by Sister Madeline Sage who has been associated since 1940 with the Religious Sisters of Mercy who started the hospital.

A recently produced video, "CMHS Memories:From House to Health Service," was shown following opening remarks by Sister Madeline, coordinator of archives. She was known as Sister Mary Leonette when she came in 1955 and took charge of nursing. She was chief executive officer of the hospital from 1959-1968 and returned there in 1980.

Following the video Thomas B. Nanzig, CMHS archivist, spoke of their efforts to collect materials about the health center's history.

Catherine McAuley was born September 29, 1778 in Dublin, Ireland.

"Although the McAuleys were financially secure, not far from Catherine's birthplace people struggled to survive day by day," the video tells us.

In Ireland at the turn of the (19th) century the poor were treated as though they had brought their suffering on themselves.

"While very young Catherine watched her father welcome poor children into their home. That left a lasting impression and sparked her interest in helping others, even though he died when she was only five.

"At age 11, after her mother's death,Catherine discovered what it was like to be poor. She and her siblings were shuffled around among different relatives, none of them as fortunate as her parents."

"After experiencing poverty first-hand her commitment to the poor deepened.

"In 1803 at age 25 Catherine became a companion to an elderly couple, the Callaghans, at their estate. Believing the rich should share with the poor, they often asked Catherine to go to the city and distribute money in their name to the disadvantaged.

"In 1822 after the Callaghans died and left their fortune to Catherine she knew immediately what she wanted to do. Catherine had a vision of educating the poor and fostering in them a desire to help themselves.

Photos courtesy of Catherine McAuley Health Service.

St. Joseph Mercy Hospital started in this house on State Street at Kingsley (southwest corner) in Ann Arbor in 1911.

"Catherine built a combination school and house on Baggot Street in a fashionable part of Dublin. Here Catherine helped young underprivileged women learn to provide for themselves and their families.

"She taught them needlework, laundry and other skills. The women were then hired by Dublin's wealthier families. The House of Mercy also held a pre-school for children and a job placement service for women. Later Catherine added home nursing and hospital visits.

"Although Catherine had not planned to start a religious order she and the women who worked with her were already living like a religious community—they lived and prayed together, pooled their resources and shared a common mission."

She decided to form the community to insure her work would continue after she was gone. On December 12,1831 the House of Mercy became the Institute of the Religious Sisters of Mercy.

In addition to taking vows of poverty,obedience and celibacy they took a fourth vow —service to the poor, the sick and the uneducated.

In 19th century Ireland most religious orders were confined to the convent but this lifestyle would not accommodate Catherine's vision of serving the poor. She and her followers became known as "the walking nuns."

"From the beginning the new order recognized and fostered the dignity of all people. They were the first religious order to visit hospitals and tend the sick, most of whom were dying of cholera.

"Catherine died of tuberculosis in 1841. By then one hundred sisters were managing fourteen nursing convents in Ireland and England.

"Two years later the Bishop of Pittsburgh, Michael O'Connor, came to Ireland and invited the Sisters of Mercy to establish a foundation in the United States.

"On November 12,1843, seven Sisters with only seven or eight dollars between them made the perilous sea voyage to start the first foundation of Sisters of Mercy in America.

"On December 22, the day after they arrived at the bustling industrial city of Pittsburgh, the Sisters established a Convent of Mercy.

"Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh's first permanent hospital and the first Mercy sponsored hospital in the United States, opened its doors in 1847."

At first only 20 patients could be cared for but the hospital grew along with the city.

"It was nothing like hospitals of today. Private rooms were five dollars a week and bloodletting cost one dollar. Many of the patients were typhoid fever victims from boats traversing the Allegheny River."

As time went by some of the Sisters accepted invitations to establish Mercy institutions in other states.

"In the early 1900s, Ann Arbor was a growing college town. Its health care facilities consisted of the University of Michigan Hospital, which at that time, by its charter, could not admit private patients and several homes where physicians treated their patients.

"Father Edward Kelly, pastor of St. Thomas Church, and a group of local physicians led by Dr. Cyrenus Darling, a UM medical school professor of sur-

gery, decided that the town needed a community hospital.

"They invited the Sisters of Mercy who had been successfully sponsoring hospitals in other Michigan towns.

"Mother Mary Agnes Hanley and three other Sisters of Mercy from Dubuque, Iowa established a private hospital in Ann Arbor. Miss Ellen Morse had donated her 14-room home on State Street at Kingsley (southwest corner) to be remodeled and used for a small hospital.

"In it, the Sisters opened the seventeen bed St. Joseph Sanitarium. It offered medical, surgical and emergency services.

Dr. Darling became the first chief of staff. Sister Mary Carmelita Manning, a surgical nurse, was one of four Sisters from Dubuque who provided nursing care." (She was later chief executive officer 1922-27.) Several lay people completed the staff.

"The practice of medicine was much different than it is today. In surgery ether was used as an anesthetic even though patients experienced unpleasant side effects. IV (intravenous) therapy was unheard of—supplemental fluids were simply injected under the skin.

"Work was hard and days were long. Nurses carried food trays from the basement kitchen to patient rooms on the second floor. The staff carried patients from first floor operating rooms to bedrooms on the second floor.

"Despite the hardships the new hospital prospered with 269 admissions in 1913. That same year, after purchasing land on North Ingalls Street in Ann Arbor, the cornerstone was laid for a new hospital. Slightly over a year later, in October 1914, they moved into the new facility.

"Nursing students from St. Joseph Sanitarium Training School for Nurses provided basic patient care. The school had opened in 1912.

"In 1918 the medical staff opened a department of pediatrics under supervision of Dr. Washburne.

"Then tragedy struck—a deadly Spanish influenza epidemic swept the nation, killing thousands of people within the first 24 hours.

"In September 1918, the United States Army commandeered the hospital to handle a massive influx of stricken soldiers who had been training at the University. Two Sisters, a student nurse and an assistant lost their lives caring for the flu victims.

"Even as the hospital grew in size and function, the Sisters continued their

Catherine McAuley (1778-1841) started the Sisters of Mercy in Dublin, Ireland, in 1831.

mission to help the poor. In 1920, they opened an outpatient clinic for patients unable to pay for health care.

"Looking ahead, Dr, Darling urged the staff to place the Sanitarium in a position to become a leader of hospitals. Almost as a response to this request the American College of Surgeons accredited St. Joseph Sanitarium. It was one of the first three hospitals in the United States to receive this honor.

"As the hospital's fine reputation grew so did its lack of space. In February 1923, a new northeast wing alleviated the space problem temporarily and the name was changed from Sanitarium to Hospital.

"Next the administration recognized need for a facility dedicated to those suffering from mental illness. In 1924, the Sisters opened a small private hospital with nine beds in a remodeled farm house on eighty acres of purchased land on Jackson Road west of Ann Arbor."

Soon after, they built the forty bed Mercywood Sanitarium. It was dedicated July 3, 1926, and Dr. Theophil Klingman, the only psychiatrist on St. Joseph's staff, became chief physician.

"They built it with wide, well lit halls, comfortable furnishings and an inviting atmosphere. They tried to make it clear to the community that this was not an asylum but a home-like hospital for patients in early stages of mental illness.

"Opening Mercywood was a bold venture in those days, highlighting the Sisters belief in caring as an important adjunct to the physical treatment of illness. They were well ahead of their time.

"During Depression years budgets shrunk, the patient census dropped at both Mercywood and St. Joseph's Hospital.

"In 1934, the Mercy School of Nursing of Detroit opened with units throughout southeastern Michigan. The Ann Arbor unit replaced the hospital school of nursing. Students went to Detroit for one year of classes and returned to their respective Mercy Hospitals for clinical practice.

"At that time nursing students were not allowed to be married or to live outside the dormitory during their three-year curriculum.

" In 1940, the addition of a new south wing raised the total number of beds to 265.

"Although World War II helped to end the depression, personnel became scarce and supplies were stretched to the limit. Doctors and nurses were drafted, leaving the hospital with a reduced work force.

"After taking the basic training course, volunteer women from the community, called Gray Ladies, helped nurses on patient care units.

"In 1947, physicians' wives formed the St. Joseph Mercy Hospital Medical Auxiliary. This group still raises money for hospital programs and clinical equipment such as a formula sterilizer given by the 1951-52 auxiliary.

"The fifties were busy years for St. Joseph Mercy Hospital and Mercywood.

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF BORN AT ST. JOSEPH'S

While doctor's offices used to be scattered throughout the hospital they are now all together in the Reichert Building—about one hundred of them including that of Dr. R. E. Reichert, Jr., whose name is on the building.

Dr. Reicnert, a cardiologist, who was chief of staff, 1971-73, has a long association with the hospital—he was born in old St. Joe's. "I am sure his mother didn't suspect such a future for him when she took him home wrapped in a blanket," Sister Madeline said.

In addition to both facilities expanding physically, involvement continued in community health and medical research.

"The outpatient department, including 24-hour emergency service, handled 200 patients daily with emergencies, tests and physician appointments.

St. Joseph Mercy Hospital on Ingalls Street, Ann Arbor, in 1932.

"A new four-story Mercywood wing opened in 1953. In 1955, a $5 million addition to St. Joseph Mercy Hospital provided a total of 558 beds. In 1961, the hospital celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

"During the '60s, as a result of breakthroughs in medical technology, the hospital offered services such as respiratory therapy and cardiac catheterization. Surgeons performed open heart surgery using an improved heart by-pass machine developed by local engineer Richard Sarns and thoracic surgeon Dr. Joe David Morris. Nurses began using disposable needles and syringes.

"In 1965, the Sisters began to wear new habits, their first change in dress since 1831. That same year, Mercywood was accredited by the Joint Commission of Accreditation of Hospitals. It was the first private psychiatric hospital so honored in Michigan.

"In 1967, the volunteer services department was formed and began coordinating the many volunteers who give thousands of hours of service in various hospital departments. In 1968, Mercywood started a treatment program for adolescents.

"Intensive care units for surgery and coronary care opened in the sixties.

"By the early 1970s, adequate space was a serious problem. The hospital suffered from lack of parking, lack of program space, lack of land for expansion and an outdated physical plant."

Some of the temporary solutions were creative, such as a parkmobile which held cars vertically on a structure suggestive of an amusement park ride.

"In 1972, a committee located a new site and began to raise funds for construction of a new hospital. ,The next year they broke ground on extended acreage off East Huron River Drive in Superior Township.

"In 1976, with the new hospital under construction, SJMH sponsored its first annual benefit. This special affair soon earned a reputation as one of the premier annual community events. Proceeds helped to buy advanced medical equipment and start new programs.

"That same year, the Sisters of Mercy Detroit Province consolidated their five separate hospital corporations in Michigan, Indiana and Iowa and established the Sisters of Mercy Health Corporation, one of the first Catholic health systems in the U.S. SJMH became one of the divisions of the new organization.

"The Sisters,who had successfully managed the hospital since its beginning, were now collaborating more with lay administrators. For the first time since the founding in 1911, they appointed a layman, Mr. Robert E. Laverty, administrator in 1976.

"On June 26, 1977 the new 558 bed St. Joseph Mercy Hospital was dedicated. Employees, medical staff and community members, many of whom had worked to raise $8 million for the facility, joined in the festivities.

"Two years later, July 1, 1979, the Catherine McAuley Health Center (CMHC) was established, named for the founder of the Sisters of Mercy."

CMHC consisted of St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, Mercywood Hospital and the west side outpatient facility known as Maple Medical Center. Health care delivery was now directed by the divisional board consisting of the CMHC president, several Sisters, medical staff representatives and community members.

Changing conditions and growth have been rapid in the 1980s and '90s:

1980: Mental health outpatient services offered.

1981: Ambulatory surgery facility opened in October.
Materials Center opened in November, housing print shop, purchasing, other departments.
CMHC directed formation, along with several other area hospitals, of Huron Valley Ambulance Service.

1984: Mercywood began partial hospitalization program. Patients received treatment at Maple Health Building (formerly Maple Medical Center) and went home at night.
Huron Oaks Chemical Dependency facility opened in November.
The Mercy School of Nursing of Detroit closed.

1985: Reichert Building opened with ambulatory services, physician offices, outpatient pharmacy and Arbory Restaurant. Con-

WORKING AT ST. JOE A FAMILY AFFAIR

Several families have worked at St. Joe for up to three generations, Sister Madeline Sage said.

When the hospital was still in the house on State Street the sexton of St. Thomas church wrote and told his sister in Italy to come to this country. She could get a job in the new hospital. She came. She couldn't speak a word of English but she got a job in the kitchen.

At the same time a man applied for work in the maintenance department. He couldn't speak English either. They were drawn to each other at first because they could converse.

Victoria and Tony Dimattia were married. They had three children. They named their son after a chaplain at the hospital and two daughters after Sisters. Tony worked there almost 50 years.

sumer health library added since.

Arbor Health Building opened in Plymouth.

Alpha House, a residential program for chemically dependent adolescents, opened in west Ann Arbor.

1986: Outpatient services and urgent care offered at Canton.

Neighborhood health clinic in Ypsilanti began providing direct service to the poor.

Mercywood staff and patients moved from Jackson Road to the Mercywood Health Building on campus.

1987: McAuley-McPherson outpatient facility opened in Brighton.

1989: CMHC began a total quality initiative called McAuley Quest. Approximately 4,000 employees attended quality awareness programs in the first year and the effort continues.

1990: CMHC merged July 1 with McPherson Hospital, a 136-bed facility in Howell.

Catherine McAuley Health Center became Catherine McAuley Health System (CMHS).

1991: CMHS merged with Saline Community Hospital, an 82-bed facility, on July 1.

FIRST MEDICAL STAFF AT ST. JOE LISTED

The medical staff of the first St. Joseph Sanitarium, as it was then called, was composed of Doctors Cyrenus G. Darling, surgeon and chief of staff, R. Bishop Canfield (otolaryngologist), Theophil Klingman (psychiatrist) and Ira D. Loree (urologist).

Completing the list are Robert G. MacKenzie (general practitioner), Mark Marshall (internist), Walter R. Parker (ophthalmologist), George Slocum (ophthalmologist) and Charles L. Washburne (surgeon).

"St. Joseph Mercy Hospital has been designated as a Medicare participating heart by-pass center. Only four U.S. hospitals were chosen by the federal government for this landmark project designed to assess the potential benefits of innovative package pricing for hospitals and physicians.

"As a health care institution sponsored by the Sisters of Mercy certain aspects of this sponsorship remain constant through the years of growth and change.

"Values which are used as guidelines to make decisions in daily work are compassion, commitment, quality, vision and affirmation of the value and dignity of each person.

"At CMHS, service to the poor, the sick and the uneducated continues today through special clinics and the disadvantaged fund which enables the poor to receive medical care they cannot afford, the mission begun by a 19th century Irish woman named Catherine McAuley."

Sister Madeline noted that the first clinic for the poor opened in 1920 and has continued all this time. A student nurse told her that during the Great Depression after l929 the nurses were directed to go to the kitchen at noon and night and take meals to poor people lined up on benches outside the kitchen door.

Tom Nanzig, archivist there since September 1990, is collecting historical materials having to do with the history of the hospital and medical center including videotaping current programs for the future and organizing and administering photo and document collections.

They would welcome donations or loan of historical materials for copying as well as human interest stories. They are also interested in material about the small doctor-owned hospitals in homes that preceded them.

CMHS now treats 150 cancer patients a day, Sister Madeline said. They are preparing to open a cancer center in May 1993, where all the facilities are drawn together so patients don't have to go the length and breadth of the building.

In answer to a question, she said they have a number of AIDS patients. "We are trying to educate our people to understand that these patients are in need of compassionate care. We've had programs for clergy, physicians, nurses, and hospital personnel. We have been actively involved in education on behalf of the AIDS patients."

Photo by Esther Warzynski

Some of the names carved on logs are seen here.

LIST OF PIONEERS NAMES ON LOGS . . .

This completes the list of Washtenaw pioneers whose names were inscribed on logs in the former Burns Park log cabin, built in 1898 by the Washtenaw County Fair Society. It had deteriorated and was razed in 1956.

Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin, Ypsilanti, 1844

Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. Hiram, Augusta, 1830

Towner, General Ephraim & Norman, Ypsilanti, 1837

Tuttle, Mr. & Mrs. Loyal, (no town, no date)

Tyler, Peter, Augusta, 1830

Uhl, David M., Ypsilanti, 1844

Vandawarker, Jacob, Ann Arbor, 1836

Continued on page 6.

LIST OF PIONEERS . . .

(Continued from page 5.)

Walsh, Patrick & Margaret, Walsh's Corners, 1832
Warner, Dennis, Dexter, 1833
Watkins, Lucius D. & Sarah, Manchester, 1834,1835
Watts, Joseph Cook, Ypsilanti, 1836
White, Eber, Ann Arbor, 1826
Whiting, Mary Collins, York, 1835
Wilcoxson, Gideon & James M. Wilcoxson (no date)
Wing, James W., Scio, 1832
Wood, Sellick, Lodi, 1834
Worden, Elam S., Northfield, 1837

PRESIDENT'S CORNER...

(Continued from page 1.)

lished book, *LESS THAN IMMORTAL: The Rise and Fall of FRANK PORTER GLAZIER of Chelsea, Michigan.* There is a review of the book, by Grace Shackman, in the next column.

The **annual meeting and election of officers** of the Society will take place on Wednesday, May 13th at the Macon Creek Mill, located 20 miles southwest of Ann Arbor. We will gather around 6 p.m. and the pot luck supper will start at 6:30 p.m.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS - come see the changes wrought since our last year's meeting there.

Another fun event this season will be the **2nd Garden Walk of the Woman's National Farm & Garden Association** (last year's benefited our Museum—the proceeds are being used to landscape our Museum). The Garden Walk will be Saturday, June 6th. There will be more information in our next newsletter.

Finally, the **annual June bus trip** will take place on Saturday, June 13th when WCHS will travel to Indian Village, an area of large, fashionable, restored homes in Detroit. The bus will hold 47 passengers — so plan to make your reservations early. We will have lunch at an historic place near the tour site.

Karen K. O'Neal
665-2242
Pauline V. Walters
662-9092

AUTHOR TO SIGN NEW BOOK ABOUT TURN OF CENTURY RISE AND FALL OF FRANK P. GLAZIER OF CHELSEA

By Grace Shackman

Special guest at the April 26 WCHS meeting will be Louis Doll, who will be available to sign his book, Less Than Immortal: The Rise and Fall of Frank Porter Glazier of Chelsea, Michigan.

Glazier is an intriguing figure in Michigan history, having risen to the high position of state treasurer in 1906 and then dramatically falling the next year when his financial dealings were revealed. Debate still rages on whether he deserved his fate or was a victim of enemies who did not give him a chance to recover.

Glazier was born in Chelsea in 1862. A successful businessman, he owned the Chelsea Savings Bank and the Glazier Stove Company. He was active in politics, serving on Chelsea's school board, and as village trustee and village president, before being elected state senator and then state treasurer.

Only 44 years old when he gained state office, his name was often mentioned as his party's next candidate for governor. But his financial situation changed drastically when the then current depression, called the "Panic of 1907," caused a Detroit bank to call in some notes Glazier had borrowed on stove company collateral.

It was soon revealed that he had borrowed on the same collateral from seven other banks, including his own, in which he had deposited state funds that helped cover the loan.

Glazier could not come up with the money to pay the notes, so his assets went into receivership and he was declared bankrupt. Political ruin quickly followed, as then-Governor Fred Warner asked him to resign.

He was tried and convicted for misusing state funds and sent to Jackson Prison. Let out after two years because he was suffering from diabetes, Glazier spent the remaining years of his life living quietly at his home on Cavanaugh Lake. He died in 1922.

Glazier's political career is today all but forgotten, but the buildings he left are an important legacy. In Chelsea he is responsible for the town's major landmark, the clock tower building, which was originally part of his stove company; the Chelsea Standard building which he built as a recreation center for his employees; the 14th District Court, which was his bank; the Methodist Church; and until very recently, the main building of the Methodist Retirement Community.

In Ann Arbor he left his mark with the Glazier Building, now Society Bank. (See my April "Then and Now" in the *Ann Arbor Observer.*)

Louis Doll was also born in Chelsea and grew up hearing about Glazier and seeing his buildings. His grandparents lived across the street from one of the stove company offices and his mother had the distinction of being let go as a teacher after she held a Glazier daughter back. (Doll's mother was a good teacher and easily found another job.)

Doll has pursued a lifelong interest in history. His PhD is on the subject, after World War II he worked in Japan on General MacArthur's war history, and he has written two other books on local history: *The History of Saint Thomas Parish, Ann Arbor (1941) and A History of the Newspapers of Ann Arbor:1829-1920* (1959).

He is now retired from Bay City Junior College and Delta College. Doll spent many years researching his book on Glazier, using original source material, especially contemporary newspaper accounts.

Copies of the book, which sells for $24.95, will be available at the meeting and also can be purchased through the MoMS gift shop. Doll is giving 40 percent of the proceeds to WCHS.

BUSTLE A LIFESAVER

"As a life preserver, the bustle of a young lady who was walking on the railroad bridge between here and Cornwell's [mill], proved a success.

"She was walking across the bridge, when, becoming dizzy, she essayed to sit down. In the act she endeavored to place her hands on the stringer at the edge of the bridge, but missed it and would have been precipitated into the water but for her bustle catching a friendly bolt.

"She hung suspended in this uncomfortable position until a young man who was passing by came to her rescue. Moral: Always wear a bustle when crossing a railroad bridge." *Ann Arbor Courier*, September 21, 1877.

(Cornwell had mills at Ypsilanti and Foster's near present Barton Hills at this time. Presumably the Ann Arbor editor referred to the latter. We hardly know if we should believe this amusing story or not.)

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF MUSEUM ON MAIN STREET PROJECT

At the midpoint of the fundraising and the approach of good weather which will permit further work on our Museum, the following information is presented to the membership of the Washtenaw County Historical Society.

Following is an accounting of expenditures:

CONSTRUCTION

Design Services: $12,575
architectural / engineering

Foundation / basement 97,271
excavate & stabilize soil, construct new foundation, pour footings / install foundation drainage. Construct basement walls & floor to shape of building, structural steel, install sill plate, construct exterior stairway, special waterproofing to outside of basement, back fill / rough grading, brick and stonework on foundation.

Overall moving of building 30,200
mover, police, streets & traffic, Edison, Michigan Bell, cable TV, city forester, survey

Install in-ground utilities: 14,101
water line / sewer / gas / electric

Concrete work / parking lot: 17,854
sidewalks, paths, bituminous driveway, curb, gutter, driveway approaches, parking lot, street repair, final grading

Lumber 6,170

Carpentry / labor 15,850
build porches / handicap ramp, demolish interior areas: build interior stairway / rough in restroom area, repair deteriorated/rotted siding, reconstruct / insulate rear roof, restore soffit and eaves / install skirt board

Roof 9,500
reshingle with red cedar shingles, install copper gutters & downspouts/ flashings

Construction Costs to Date$203,521

OVERHEAD 11,845
administrative / fundraising / postage / printing / office / utilities / snowplowing

OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS

Money held for work in progress 10,000

TOTAL 225,366

TASKS REMAINING TO BE ACCOMPLISHED AT THE MUSEUM ON MAIN STREET

Fences / signs $14,000
build screen fences, ornamental picket fenceand signs, porch railings, stoops

Windows 5,000
restore windows/ repair storms

Exterior 9,000
prepare & paint

Building systems: 26,000
heating / cooling, electrical / plumbing

Barrier-free modifications 15,000
door way from ramp must be 36 inches wide / barrier-free restroom

Lighting fixtures: 3,500
interior / exterior: in parking lot

Security & fire alarm / fire sprinkler systems 10,000

Interior restoration: 9,000
floors / patch walls / paint

Museum furnishings / equipment 14,000

Design / contingency / misc. 13,000

Projected cost to complete $118,500

Landscaping: donated by the Woman's National Farm & Garden Association

Street trees: six will be planted by the Dean Fund

FUNDS AVAILABLE

Dec. 1989: Initial funds	$70,589
$$ raised: 10/89 to date	178,000
TOTAL	**$248,589**

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Construction to date	$203,521
Overhead	11,845
Outstanding obligations	10,000
TOTAL	**225,366**

Balance of funds available $23,223

Projected cost to complete	$118,500
Estimated funds to operate (two years)'	100,000
TOTAL	**218,500**

Less balance of funds available 23,223

$$$ WE NEED TO RAISE$195,277

HOW WILL WE RAISE THIS $$?

County Goes Country and other special events	$15,000
Small contributions (donations under $1,000)	15,000
Large contributions (donations over $1,000)	75,000
Grants / foundations	90,000
TOTAL	**$195,000**

Contributors who donate over $2,500 will receive an etched glass paperweight, crafted and donated by Osius-Bantle Glass Studio, Inc.

Those contributors who donate $5,000 or more will be acknowledged on individual plates in the walkway leading to the Museum.

DONATION INFORMATION

Donations to the Museum Fund, always gratefully accepted, should be sent to:

NBD Ann Arbor
Attention: Mr. Eugene Fowler
P.O. Box 8601
125 South Main Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48107-8601

Information: Pauline Walters, 662-9092.

APRIL PROGRAM CHANGE: WCHS TO ATTEND BARN DEDICATION APRIL 26

Instead of an Argus Camera Company program, WCHS will join with Cobblestone Farm Sunday, April 26, for dedication of the new barn at 1 p. m., part of their "Celebration of Spring" this year.

While intended to look like an 1860s barn on the outside, the timber frame building will actually be a multi-purpose center for the Cobblestone Farm restoration project.

Besides ribbon cutting at 1 p.m. there will be exhibits, entertainment and refreshments in the barn. Other activities include an Arbor Day ceremony at 1:30 p.m., lumberjack festival 2-4 p.m. and bicycle expo and ride, 8 a.m.-4 p.m. The house and log cabin will be open to tour noon to 4 p.m.

WCHS plans to arrange an Argus program at a later date.

WCHS GALA BENEFIT PARTY
5:30-7:30 p.m.
Friday, April 24, 1992
Bob Lyons's Country Store
4300 Morgan near Carpenter

TO TOUR ARCHIVES

LeRoy Barnett, reference archivist, State Archives of Michigan, will conduct a private tour of the state archives for the Genealogy Society of Washtenaw County Sunday, April 26.

GSWC will go by bus. Space is limited. Information: 663-2825.

HISTORY HAPPENINGS INVOLVE WALKING TRAIL, DULCIMERS, ADOBE HOUSE, YANKEE AIR FORCE

Chelsea Historical Society: The society is helping document history for a leisure walking trail around the village outskirts, a project also involving fifth graders in the triad program. Ruth Stielstra was to talk about the project at 7:30 p.m. April l3 at the depot.

"Blackberry Jam," a group of dulcimer players from Grass Lake, will entertain at the society's May 11 meeting at 7:30 p.m. at Chelsea Retirement Community.

Dexter Society: 8 p.m. first Thursday at museum, 3443 Inverness.

Manchester Society: 7:30 p.m. third Tuesday at Blacksmith Shop, 324 East Main. Jerry Swarthout will talk about his large collection of postcards of Manchester April 21.

Milan Society: 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at Hack House, 775 County Street.

Pittsfield Society: Beginning in April, the society will meet the second Sunday. They will meet jointly at 2 p.m. April 12 with Saline at the Greek Revival adobe house at 1880 Textile Road where Saline plans a designer's showcase later.

The society will join with Pittsfield Seniors for an open house 1-4 p.m. Sunday, May l7, at the township hall, featuring craft demonstrations.

Salem Society: 7:30 p.m. fourth Thursday at former Congregational Church. Jean Bemish will present "A Night with Beatrix Potter," at the April 23 meeting.

Webster Society: 7:45 p.m. second Monday. May 11, May Mast will talk about the history of Webster Township and Daniel Webster at a meeting at her home, 4580 Farrell Road.

Ypsilanti Society: Museum, 220 North Huron, open 2-4 p.m. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Display of Girl Scout materials.

A representative of the Yankee Air Force Museum at Willow Run will speak at the historical society meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday, April 26, at the museum.

LUNCH LECTURES LIST

Wednesday noon "Brown Bag Lunch Lectures" coming up at Kempf House are:

April 15, Gary Kuehnle, a trained and certified antique appraiser, will discuss value factors and points of interest of furniture styles using examples at Kempf House.

April 22, Elaine Owsley, Kempf House Society president, "Works in Progress," (in the Kempf restoration).

April 29, Wystan Stevens, Ann Arbor's unofficial historian, "Historic Buildings No Longer With Us."

May 6, Susan Wineberg, local historian, " The Old Fourth Ward."

May l3, David Park Williams, author of "The Doctor's Mouse," on "How The Book Came About." (It's set at Cobblestone Farm and Kempf House.)

May 20, Gloria Brigham, antique collector, on "Samplers—Artistry for The Very Young." This is the final one of spring series.

Beverages provided. Attenders may bring sack lunch.

Editor: Alice Ziegler, 663-8826
Address: 537 Riverview Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Mailing: Pauline Walters, 662-9092
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WCHS Office: (313) 662-9092

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BARN DEDICATION

1 P.M. Sunday
APRIL 26, 1992

Cobblestone Farm
2781 Packard Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
2200 Fuller Road, 1202 B
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105-2307

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GALA Friday, April 24th GALA
raffle: 1ST PRIZE: Week at Homestead Condo ! !

Complimentary copy
Ypsilanti Museum
220 North Huron Street
Ypsilanti MI 48197